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the Carolina Farmer

RTH CAROLINA'S RURAL ELECTRIC MAGAZINE

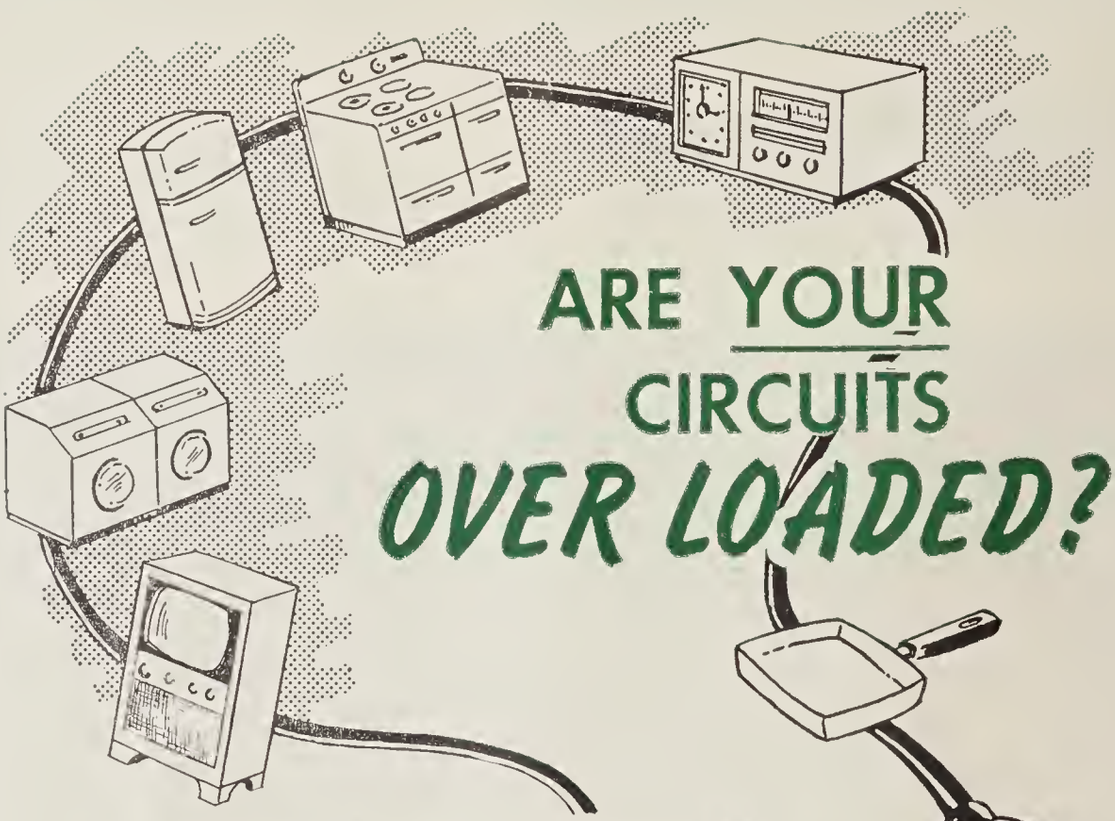
JANUARY, 1958

FARM OUTLOOK IN '58
Seen by Rep. Cooley & USDA

CABBAGES TO CRANES
This Farmer Changed Crops

Plant Beds

Will yours look like this in March?



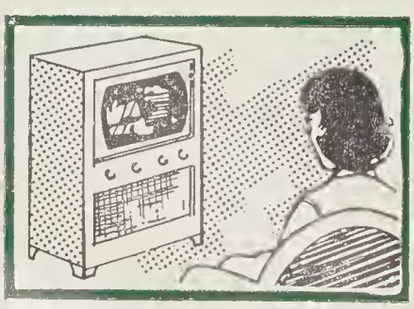
ARE YOUR CIRCUITS OVER LOADED?

IS YOUR HOME SUFFERING FROM WEAKNESS OF THE WIRING?

You don't have to be an expert to know. Notice these symptoms? Lights flicker dim when appliances are turned on? Toaster, iron slow to heat up? Fuses blow? TV picture shrink when other appliances go on?
Too few outlets and switches where you need them?

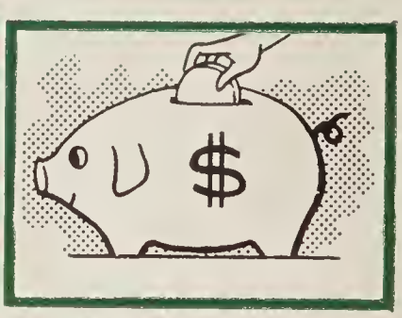
Nine times out of ten your own house wiring is to blame for your electrical troubles and high electric bills.

ADEQUATE WIRING PAYS IN MANY WAYS



APPLIANCES PERFORM BETTER AND LONGER

PROPER WIRING IS *SAFE* WIRING



PROPER WIRING IS MORE ECONOMICAL

It Pays
To See Your Licensed Electrician

Dear Reader:

CLEANING OUT OUR DESK at the end of the old year we came across several items we'd meant to do something about, but never did. Most recent addition to the clutter was a clipping announcing the launching of the first Russian moon (or, more accurately, the first moon launched by the Russians). By the time you read this, we guess America will have her moon orbiting around the earth, too. It's our hope that we'll have it transmit not "bleeps" but a recording of "Wake Up Little Susie," which should serve notice to the smaller countries that not only can we match the Russians in science, but we're way out front in the arts.

THEN THERE WAS A POSTCARD from Rehovot, Israel, which was written by a man we became pretty fond of a few years ago, even though we knew him but briefly. He wrote:

To you and yours, best wishes from Rehovot on the occasion of the International Conference on Nuclear Structure. (Signed) Svi Gat."

Svi Gat is in charge of farm resettlement in his country, and a man of remarkable talents and travels. His father was a prominent Russian farmer who—with Svi's mother—disappeared one night shortly after the Revolution. Sixteen years old at the time, Svi made his way out of the country and was reared by relatives in Austria, educated in France, and driven by history to the land of his ancestors, where he fought for its independence . . . only to discover that independence nowadays is subject to the power struggle of two giants who play with moons.

Svi Gat admired the United States, but he seemed to have a great fear that we might overlook Israel when we made decisions that could affect it. To everyone he met, he tried to explain about Israel, and we never got the idea that he was soliciting anything more than understanding. He just seemed to want us to know that it was there. The last time we saw him he was worried. It looked as if we were going to send arms shipments to one of the Arab nations, and his son had just reached 18, the age of compulsory military duty.

LAST, AND TOO LATE to do anything about, was a clipping telling how to save pyrocanthas from snails. At the time, we had so many green berries on our fire-berry bush that we felt no urgency to control the slow-moving and, we reasoned, slow-eating snails. Oh, well, the Chinese hollies are in full-bloom, and we don't miss the pyrocantha too much.

J. C. Brown Jr.

72822

the Carolina Farmer

Volume 13 *January, 1958* *Number 1*

J. C. BROWN JR., *Editor*
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LYNN BRUNSON, *Editorial Assistant*

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WILLIAM T. CRISP, *Executive Manager*
CHARLES L. OVERMAN, *Advertising and Power Use Director*

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THINK OF THE HARVEST NOW

The economists say tobacco should sell better in 1958 than it did last year, provided that you have *good* tobacco to sell. You can take a big step in determining the quality of your harvest right now—by doing a good job of plant production.

The plants you want to set in the field will be medium-sized and bunchy, according to the Experiment Station; its research shows that such transplants have less premature blooming, and more yield and value per acre than any other type.* Here are a few Extension Service recommendations for growing them:

Select a plant bed site located near a water supply, and with a windbreak on the north and west (trees, buildings, or a hill). The soil should be fertile, loose, well-drained, but damp enough not to dry out too quickly.

Ridge the bed slightly to the center, and run a trench around the edges to keep surface water from washing weed seeds and disease organisms into the bed. Pulverize the soil until it is smooth and free of clods.

You may get satisfactory weed control simply by using new ground in the woods. If you don't have such a location, or don't want to take a chance, there are several good chemicals that control weeds.

About the best bet this near seeding time is methyl bromide, which also controls nematodes. It can be used up until 48 hours before seeding, and is applied under a gas-tight cover.

Just before seeding, you'll want to apply enough fertilizer to keep the plants growing, but not enough to make them excessively tender, or succulent. On new beds in the woods or on beds treated with methyl bromide or allyl alcohol, use 1½ to 2 pounds of 4-9-3 per square yard.

You shouldn't need additional nitrogen topdressing if you follow these rates; however, if a nitrogen deficiency appears, use 3 to 5 pounds of nitrate of soda (or equivalent) per 100 square yards. Don't use organic nitrogen, such as cottonseed meal or dried blood.

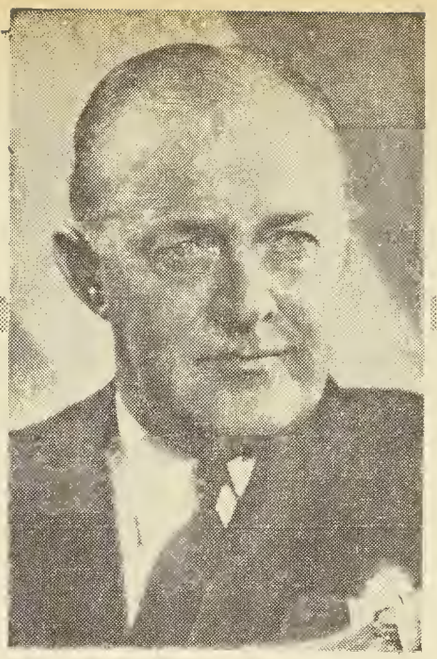
You must be careful not to seed too heavily unless you want too thick a stand, which produces spindley plants. Use one-sixth to one-fourth ounce of seed per 100 square yards for the best stand. You will want about 50 plants on a square foot, or 1¾ inches apart.

Watch the bed closely when the plants are coming up, and if there is drying, apply water lightly and frequently. You should water any time that they aren't growing because of dry weather.

When it's time to transplant, use your best workers to pull and then grade plants. Only then can you make sure your best plants get to the field. If you transplant a poor plant, it's likely to be poor at harvest.

*TYPES OF PLANTS	PREMATURE BLOOMING (%)	YIELD PER ACRE	VALUE PER ACRE
Large, bunchy	19	1,823	$1,146
Large, medium	52	1,630	982
Large, spindley	63	1,402	866
Medium, bunchy	9	1,881	1,154
Medium, spindley	48	1,554	935

In the Opinion *of*



HAROLD COOLEY

Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture
U. S. House of Representatives

NO FARM LEGISLATION OF GREAT IMPORTANCE THIS YEAR

In my opinion, no farm legislation of great importance will be enacted in the next session of Congress. The Secretary of Agriculture, Honorable Ezra Taft Benson, seems to be laboring under the impression that somewhere in America farmers are being enslaved by some Act of Congress. Unfortunately, he has formidable allies, and has been successful in his efforts to divide the House of Representatives.

If the Secretary will name or number the law which he believes is enslaving our farmers, I can assure him that prompt and careful consideration will be given to all of the pertinent facts and circumstances, and such recommendations as he has to make will receive preferred attention.

I know that the members of the House Committee on Agriculture are distressed over the desperate plight of our farmers and are anxious to do everything possible to alleviate the hardships which they are now suffering.

Certainly no one contends that our present farm program is perfect. All of us must admit that in the past five years we have sustained gigantic losses. In my opinion, the losses have resulted from bad admiinstration rather than from bad legislation. As proof of this I need only point out that the price support program on all of the six basic commodities showed a net profit at the time Mr. Benson took office.

Believing that the program should be perfected, strengthened, and continued, I have submitted many proposals to Mr. Benson, such as two-price systems, compensatory payments, and other well-considered legislative suggestions, but he has frowned upon all of them. Notwithstanding, the Secretary continues to vilify the farm program and malign our farmers.

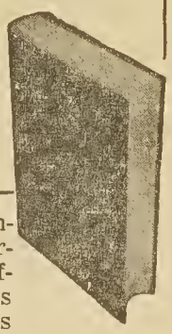
Fortunately, our farmers know the value of a federal farm program and they know that without such a program American farmers would produce themselves into bankruptcy in one crop year and we would be right back where we were in 1932. In the language of President Roosevelt—"starving to death in the sight of plenty." I know that our present farm program has worked and can be made to work again for the welfare of all the people of our nation. I am not willing to give up the substance while reaching for the shadow. The situation challenges the chief agricultural officer of the country to offer constructive suggestions and new proposals. My mind is open for recommendations, but I am not encouraged as we go into another crop year.

Harold D. Cooley

This column is designed to bring our readers a responsible opinion on matters of concern to them. It is not necessarily the opinion of the editors on this subject.

How to plan
HOME AND FARM
wiring systems for

- full service
- expansibility
- safety
- economy



Here is a practical manual to help you plan wiring systems that will effectively meet today's growing electrical needs in home and farm.
Methods for determining loads, service entrance feeder size, number and size of branch circuits, number and type of outlets, etc.—a new "three-degree" approach for simplifying the whole job of planning—quick-reference tables—sample contract specifications—these and other practical helps are all part of this handy volume.

Just Out!

WIRING MANUAL FOR HOME AND FARM

By A. CARL BREDAHL
Westinghouse Electric Corp.

221 pp., 5½ x 8¼, 97 illus., $4.95

From first steps in analyzing the wiring requirements of a job, right through to drawing off contract specifications, the whole procedure is covered—estimating equipment needed; calculating the load; determining number and size of circuits; planning each part of the system on paper.
Tables and other reference material round out this money-saving guide for contractors, architects, home builders.
Includes such helps as:
—types of home electrical equipment and their demands on the system
—economical location of one farm service entrance and meter
—making a layout for low-voltage control wiring
—providing adequate wiring for electric heating
—selecting a generator for stand-by service
—essentials of fire alarm systems
—sizing branch-circuit conductors

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

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Interest Rate and Co-op Taxation

I read with interest your article in the November issue of the *Carolina Farmer* ("Out of Your Pocket," by William T. Crisp). You say that a dependable interest rate is necessary to wise long-range financing. Private businesses have no guaranteed interest rates, much less 2 per cent. Do private utilities have any assuranee of a dependable interest rate?

Also you stated that interest charges averaged $9 per member per year. How does this compare with taxes?

Bill Marly
Rockingham

We asked the author of this article to answer Reader Marly's question—and here it is:

I appreciated the several questions you raised in your letter of November 7. I shall endeavor to answer these questions in the order you submitted them:

(1) Do private utilities have any assurance of a steady or dependable interest rate? The answer is both yes and no. The utility companies have the assurance that, once a bond is negotiated, the interest rate they must pay on that bonded indebtedness remains static, no matter how long it may take them to exhaust the funds thusly borrowed through a capital expansion program. A cooperative, if the Capehart-Hiestand bills are passed, will not have that assurance. Let me explain: Cooperatives negotiate a loan from REA; the loan is approved; but not all the funds are drawn down in advances for actual expenditure immediately; many times a period of two to four years goes by before all these funds are drawn down. If the Secretary of the Treasury can shift the interest rate on these funds during that period, the entire basis of economic feasibility upon which the cooperative planned its expansion, revenue returns, rates, etc. can be upset. Moreover, utility companies do not literally repay bonded debt; they merely refund it (borrow to pay off the old debt). Cooperatives, however, must make literal payments of principal every three months over the 35-year period of their loans. A shifting interest rate on *new* loans, then, can have a momentous effect on a co-op's operating expenditures. If the cooperative only refunded its debt at the end of 35 years, ample time to compensate for interest rate shifts would be allowed.

(2) How does $9 per year per co-op member compare with taxes (presumably the taxes paid by members through their co-ops)? Our co-ops do not earn any net, or profit, income; therefore they have no income upon which an income tax could or should be applied. As to other taxes, our co-operatives have precisely the same status as the towns and counties in North Carolina; our co-ops, indeed, are designated by statute as public agencies. I note that you live in Rockingham. If so, you do not pay any tax on your water and garbage disposal services—assuming they are provided by the city. Eighty towns in North Carolina distribute electric service to their residents; these residents pay no tax of any kind in their electric bills. The reason: they are serving themselves. The General Assembly accorded the same tax status to electric co-ops, which are a group of rural people doing the same thing—serving themselves.

William T. Crisp
Executive Manager and General Counsel
Tarheel Electric Membership Assoc.
Raleigh

Happy Cows

In regard to an article in the November issue, entitled "Happy Cows," would you please explain the tranquilizer, Trilafon . . . how it works . . . what it is . . . where it can be bought. We have a fine Holstein heifer and would like so much to keep her since we have a small dairy. We just can't milk her by hand or milker.

Roscoe F. Griffith
Rellef

Dr. Ed Batte, who is in charge of the Veterinary Department at North Carolina State College reports that trilafon is available only through veterinarians. While there has not been an institutional research project on it, he said that the college had found tranquilizers useful in handling beef animals, and that it also planned to use it in handling some nervous dairy cows during shipment.—EDITOR.

A Happy Reader

I am writing to let you know that I received the wonderful GE electric skillet and steam iron in good shape, and that I am very proud of them! I don't know how to thank you all enough for making it possible for me to have them. They are just wonderful.

I am enclosing a note to thank the one who donated them.

Excuse me for not writing sooner, but one of my little boys has been in the hospital with pneumonia—but he will be home today.

Thanks again and may God bless all of you with a wonderful Christmas and a happy New Year.

Name and address withheld.

For the background of this letter, see "Dear Reader" in the December issue.—EDITOR.

Letters We Like

Just a note to express appreciation for the *Carolina Farmer*—its good articles and editorials.

Gus Norwood
Northwest Public Power Assoc., Inc.
Vancouver, Washington

Would you please send the *Carolina Farmer* to my new address as we miss the news from down home so much. We haven't received the *Farmer* for several weeks and believe me we miss it just like a friend. Many thanks from a former Tar Heel.

Ambrose L. Roten
Clarington, Ohio

There was a slight typographical error in the change of address notice published in the November issue of the *Carolina Farmer,* which had been sent to you with the mailing label from a copy of your magazine.

It was not intended for publication, and could have been more correctly phrased. Nevertheless, it simply means we are indeed grateful for our rural electric cooperative and our rural mail service. And I am expressing wholehearted appreciation in no uncertain terms in what is beyond a doubt an open letter!

The November cover is charming and I am entranced by the Westinghouse electric roaster advertisement—it should attract the attention of Santa Claus!

Mildred Winthor
Lake Toxaway, Rt. 1

Lynn Brunson's article in the December issue of the *Farmer* was so interesting, I went right home and checked our auto insurance. ("If you're wondering how the new auto liability law will affect you," *CF,* December.)

Barbara Deverick
Lenoir

"Oh, him and his 803 channels on a clear night."

To the Editor:

Thanks very much for the copies of the *Carolina Farmer* which included your write-up on Deaver Allen *(CF,* November). Deaver was real pleased with the way in which you handled the article and I want to congratulate you also.

H. W. Dameron
Assistant County Agent
Shelby

Celo Community

I enjoyed your "Celo" story ("Celo," *CF,* December). It was good.

John Corey
Wilmington

Just a note to tell you I enjoyed your article about Celo. I used to live at Penland, which is not far from Celo.

Edward M. Freas
Walnut Cove

To the Editor:

Thank you very much for sending me copies of the December issue of the *Carolina Farmer.* Lynn Brunson's explanation of the new Financial Responsibility Law is excellent.

LUCIUS W. PULLEN, Attorney
Fire and Casualty Insurance Division, North Carolina Insurance Department, Raleigh.

To the Editor:

I enjoy your magazine each month. The December issue carries a letter from a housewife suggesting a contest for older couples, a contest similar to the one just completed for newly-weds.

I agree with her and would like to state my opinion. Young couples always get wedding and shower gifts. Also, usually they are both working and of course they don't have the demands of a family to wreck their budgets.

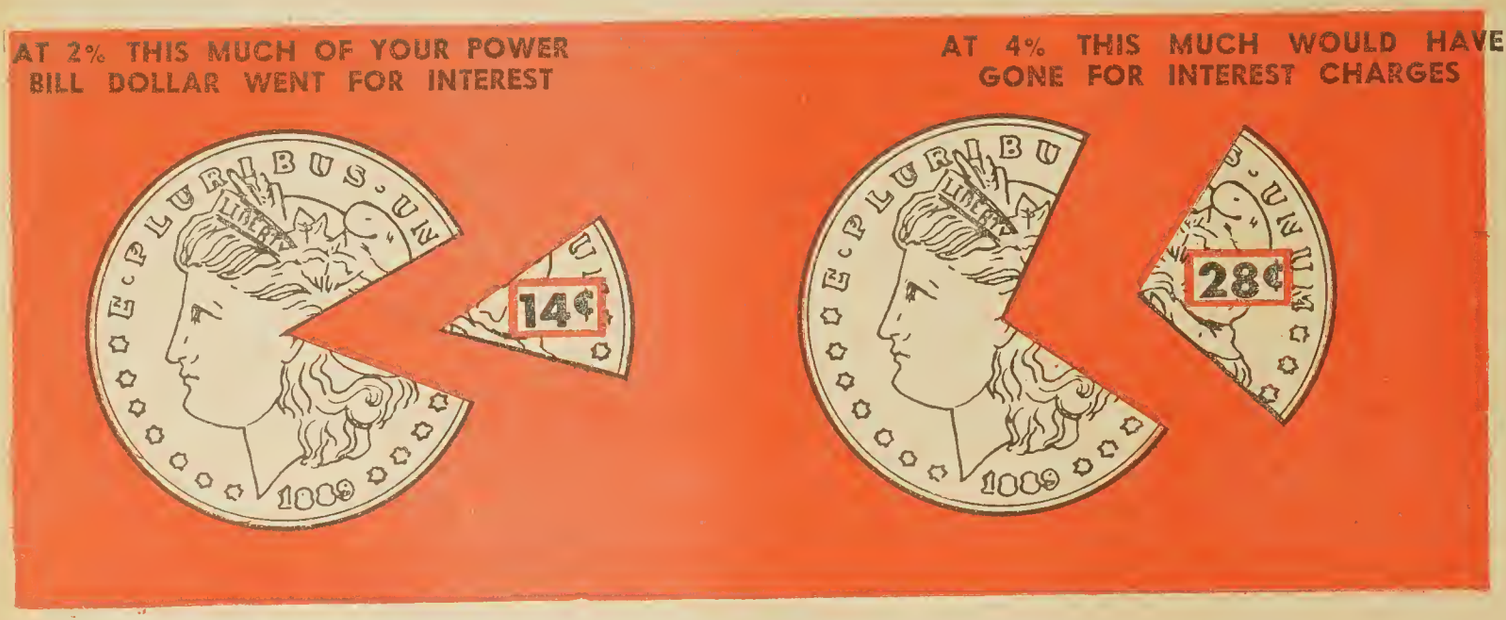
I think I am a typical homemaker, and so I will argue the case for the older couples. My husband and I have been married 15 years and have 5 children. I don't work outside the home, because it is my duty to rear my children properly. My husband works day and night to keep us going and pay for our home.

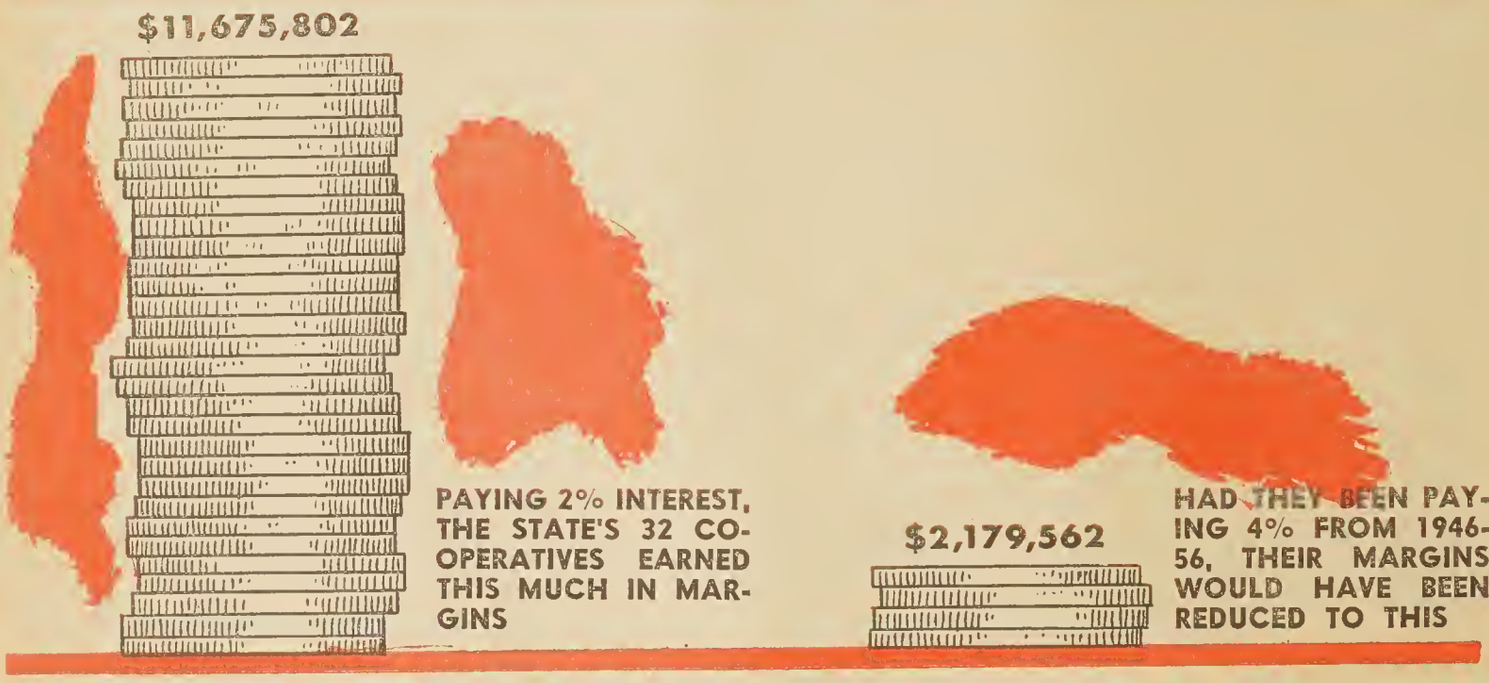
Needless to say, our appliances are wearing out. With all the expenses of rearing a family and paying the mortgage there isn't much left for extras.

Name withheld by request

BLUE PRINT FOR GOING IN THE RED

Here's what would have happened if your co-op had been paying 4 per cent interest




$11,675,802
PAYING 2% INTEREST, THE STATE'S 32 CO-OPERATIVES EARNED THIS MUCH IN MARGINS
$2,179,562
HAD THEY BEEN PAYING 4% FROM 1946-56, THEIR MARGINS WOULD HAVE BEEN REDUCED TO THIS

What will be the results if the Administration's bill to at least double the interest rate on REA loans is enacted by Congress in 1958? *Carolina Farmer,* seeking answers to that question, decided to find out what *would* have happened if the co-ops in North Carolina had paid a doubled interest rate during the 1946-1956 period. Here's what we learned:

At the 2 per cent rate, which was actually charged, the cooperatives paid out a total of $9,496,240 in interest. At a 4 per cent rate these charges would have come to $18,992,480! Also, whereas interest expenses actually took 14 cents out of every power bill dollar, it would have taken 28¢!

What about margins? The co-ops together earned $11,675,802 in margins over the 11-year period studied. But if they had been paying a 4 per cent interest rate their margins would have come to only $2,179,562. This difference of over $9 million in margins becomes important when related to the co-ops' ability to meet the payments on their REA loans.

Loan payments coming due amounted to $12,163,735 during the 11 years involved. The co-ops as a whole were able to make 96 per cent of those payments out of margins alone (which is the only source from which any real progress in reducing debt can come). Had they been paying a 4 per cent interest rate, margins would have repaid only 18 per cent of debt payments coming due.

At the end of 1956 the cooperatives

(Continued Next Page)

had achieved a net worth of 14 per cent. This is another way of saying that the members had achieved an equity in their co-op enterprises to the extent of $14 out of every $100 worth of property held by the co-ops. But at a 4 per cent interest rate, net worth would have built up to only 3 per cent—that is, members would have built up an equity of only $3 out of every $100-worth of cooperative-held property.

A 4 per cent interest rate would have hurt some cooperatives far more than others, but all co-ops in the state would have suffered to some extent. Indeed, *due solely to a doubled interest rate,* 30 out of 32 co-op systems would have operated in the red during one or more of the 11 years studied. These 30 co-ops together would have experienced a total of 127 years of red operation that did not actually occur under the 2 per cent rate.

The foregoing results would probably have been far more drastic than stated, however, because under a 4 per cent interest rate one or more of the following developments would certainly have taken place:

(1) The co-ops would have borrowed less funds from REA and fewer people would have received service.

(2) The people who were extended service would have received it later than they actually did.

(3) Co-ops would have been compelled to charge their members a higher power rate.

(4) Co-op members would have used fewer kilowatt-hours, thus further reducing co-op revenues and margins, and increasing the percentage of each revenue dollar expended on interest charges.

In other words, rural electrification would have suffered a severe if not fatal blow—as it most assuredly will if a 4 per cent interest rate is imposed in the future.

Woodstock EMC at Belhaven is one of North Carolina's smaller electric co-ops, but it has one of the biggest annual meetings. Last month 750 people crowded into the Pantego School auditorium, which seats 492, and if there was a stranger among them, it didn't show; it was a real "family" gathering. One of the reasons the folks came out was to see Miss Rosa Gray Hamilton's music students perform. At right are six of the cast of 50 which staged this year's show.

GREEN MICHAEL AND SHEEP

'from little acorns'

One lamb given to a boy of 12 by his father began what is today oldtimer Green Michael's "family."

That was 71 years ago, and during these many years, the mountaineer has cared for the offsprings of this single lamb on his farm near Banner Elk in Avery County with affection and pride of a father.

His sheep family has been prolific. Its generations have produced over 1,050 animals. During the period the sheep's faces changed from white to black. They've grown larger.

Michael doubts if his present flock possesses a drop of the original lamb's blood. He's mixed it by bringing outside bucks into the family.

Breeding begins exactly on November 1 when the Avery County sheepman puts a buck with the flock. Lambs always come the first day of April, he says.

Michael's sheep have given him some of the greatest pleasures in his 83-year span of life.

"If you don't make a penny on them," he says, "they're worth keeping just to watch them play."

Nationally known Dairy and Health Authorities say: Clipping prevents dirt accumulation—the chief source of sediment. Clipped cows are easier to keep clean, produce more desirable milk with low bacteria count, less sediment. Overall clipping helps control lice infestation. For best results use Clipmaster. Preferred for its size, ease of handling and lasting durability. $42.95.

Grooming Brush attachment does a more thorough job of cleaning dairy cattle. No. 61A, new *low* price, $14.95.

Sunbeam CORPORATION
Dept. REA, 5600 W. Roosevelt Road
Chicago 50, Illinois

Billy: Scientist in 1988?

Billy's a bright, likeable kid. Seems as though he's always puttering around his basement doing experiments with his chemistry set. You might say he's the neighborhood's budding young scientist.

Yes, Billy could probably be a famous scientist some day. But right now, his chances are pretty slim.

In Billy's community there is a scarcity of classrooms, of teachers, and of good textbooks. Result? Billy is shortchanged on his schooling.

Let's be sure that this doesn't happen to the children in *our* schools. Join with other good citizens to back up our School Board. Make it a point to attend PTA meetings and school conferences.

For a free booklet telling you more about the important part *you* can play, write to: Better Schools, 9 E. 40th St., N. Y. 16, N. Y.

FARMING

news and information you can use

YOU CAN'T FOOL 'EM: Grinding poor roughage doesn't make it any better, so don't try to fool your cows into giving more milk on it. They won't, says Guy Parsons, State College dairy specialist. If the quality of your hay is poor, just feed it heavily and let the cows pick it over; when you grind it, they have a tough time picking out any grain that might be mixed in. Better still, fill them up on good roughage. A cow has just so much room for feed in her digestive tract, and every pound of poor feed means there is room for a pound less of the good feed that keeps her working at her best.

Robeson County was the state's biggest user of mixed fertilizer last year (July, 1956 through June, 1957). The 50,063 tons Robeson farmers put out was 4.4 per cent of the state's total tonnage; 3-9-9 was the leading grade and 3-9-6 was next.

WINNER of a National 4-H Achievement Award recently was Leon Allen of Roanoke Rapids, Route 1. Allen was a 1956 winner of the State 4-H Electric Demontration Contest, sponsored by Tarheel Electric Membership Association, statewide organization of rural electric co-ops. Along with his latest honor comes a $400 college scholarship from Ford Motor Company.

County Agent R. E. Black of Allephany says things are looking up for North Carolina's beef business. Farmers in northwest Iowa recently bought a carload of yearling steers from Alleghany's Scenic Valley Farm.

HOLD YOUR BEANS, is the advice from T. E. Nichols, Jr. of the Extension Service. He says soybean producers may get a larger profit if they store and wait for a price rise that should come after the first of the year.

Windsor's Cross Roads Grange of Hamptonville won fourth place honors and $2,000 in the National Community Service Awards program of the Grange and Sears-Roebuck.

DON'T FORGET to turn in tobacco and peanut market cards to your local ASC at the close of the marketing season. Last year 185 growers had their allotments reduced for failing to return their marketing cards, and for other violations. You must comply within 30 days after the close of markets in your general locality.

Allotment increase in peanuts for North Carolina has been announced by ASC. Last year it was 168,813 acres; this year it will be 169,237. The national allotment is expected to produce 826,000 tons of nuts.

TOM BUTLER of Reidsville has worked out an inexpensive, satisfactory automatic feeding system for his cows. He obtained a second-hand belt from a cigarette factory, and is using it to convey silage from the silo to a sheltered feeding rack 20 feet away; powered by an electric motor, of course.

"I'm scratching my back. What does it look like I'm doing?"

What do you think is the biggest problem facing young people today?

ROBERT GLASGOW (14)

"The biggest problem of most teen-agers is 'late dating.' Too many teens stay up into the late hours of the night on dates. To help this problem, chaperoned dances or other teen-age socials could be organized and time set for a happy, but not too-late, date. Parents should spend more time with their teens, too."

JANE HARRIS OWEN (17)

"I believe youth's greatest problem today is his over-activated family. Civic clubs, church organizations, and school activities, to say nothing of social occasions, keep each member of the family away from home and separated. This modern American way of life leaves little time for creative and individual development. The "hearthside" is rapidly disappearing, causing family ties to weaken.

"Young people should be given an opportunity on panel discussions and forums to alert the public about this problem."

MARY BETSY JONES (14)

"The biggest problem concerning teen-agers is parents' reaction to dating.

"Teenagers are timid at first when they reach the dating stage. Our parents do not seem to understand that we are going through a very difficult period of adjustment. They continue to think of us as their own little baby 'girl or boy,' instead of realizing that we will soon be the leaders of tomorrow and giving us more responsibilities which would show us that they have faith and confidence in us, and, with this in mind, we will stop and think many times before taking the wrong road."

RONALD FIELDS (17)

"I think the problem concerning teenagers is unconcern for rules of school and community. This trouble can be helped by parents teaching children to respect teachers and leaders in the community. Parents should cooperate with teachers to help prevent trouble from arising. Attending church regularly would help."

WILL PAY $5 FOR ROUNDTABLE QUESTIONS

Do you have a question you'd like our youth panel to answer? Eac month we'll pay $5 for the best question received from our young co-op readers—we'll have the panel answer the question—and we'll use the winner's photo with the question.

Here's all you have to do to be eligible for the $5 prize: You must be a teen-ager and your parents must be members of a rural electric cooperative.

Send your question, written in your own handwriting, to Rural Roundtable, the *Carolina Farmer,* Box 1699, Raleigh. Along with the question, send the following information about yourself:

(1) Your name and the name of your parents. (2) Your address. (3) The name of your electric cooperative. (4) Name of your high school and the grade you're attending. (5) Your age. (6) Clubs in which you participate and offices held. (7) Your special talents.

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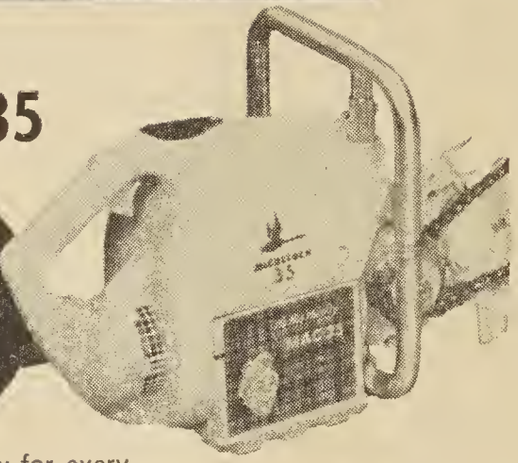

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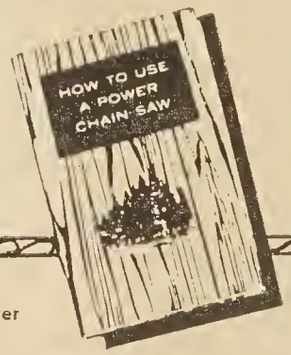

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AROUND THE HOUSE

Electrical tips to help the home handyman — and woman, too.

By C. L. Overman
Agricultural Engineer

The UL seal—what does it mean to you as a buyer or potential buyer of electrical merchandise?

The UL seal is the seal of approval awarded to electrical equipment and appliances that have met and passed the endurance and safety tests of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. These tests are carried out in the Underwriters Laboratories—which, incidentally, are set up primarily for the purpose of testing equipment—and are recognized as the most extensive tests an electrical item can undergo.

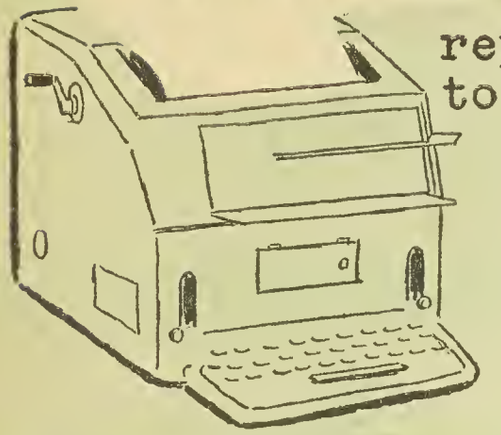
The tests work this way. One of most common faults that occurs in an electric motor is a short circuit caused by a breakdown in the internal wiring insulation. Motor tests require that the motors be operated under the most extreme conditions they may be expected to operate under in normal usage. Constant records are kept of the motors' performances. A motor is accepted and approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories only if it passes these revealing tests to the satisfaction of the testing agency.

To you, the buyer of electrical merchandise, the UL seal of approval is a guide for buying safe electrical equipment. The equipment that bears this seal has been tested and is approved for safe operation in your home.

In buying a UL-approved item, you get more than a safety factor. The approved equipment, because of the endurance nature of the UL tests, should give you a long life of trouble-free operation.

Many unfortunate accidents caused by faults in cheap or poorly constructed and untested equipment happen every year. The UL Seal of Approval will help to keep these accidents out of your house.

BRIEF



reports on events of importance to rural electric co-op members

UTILITIES COMMISSION, REA REACH VERBAL UNDERSTANDING . . . CARL DURHAM ASKS STRAUSS TO DEFINE AEC POWER OBJECTIVES . . . SEN. FULLBRIGHT OPPOSES REA INTEREST RATE INCREASE.

LATE LAST MONTH, a committee of six men representing the State Utilities Commission and the Rural Electrification Authority met to consider the written form of a verbal "understanding" to settle the question of territorial rights of telephone cooperatives. At press time, however, the written agreement, which is expected to be presented to the full Authority and the full Commission this month, had not been released. At a November meeting of the full membership of both bodies, it was orally agreed that the Commission would approve (subject to change for cause shown) the boundary lines agreed upon by telephone membership corporations and commercial telephone companies; and that the Utilities Commission would assist the State Authority and the co-operatives in working out inter-connecting contracts with the existing telephone companies under the jurisdiction of the Commission. The hassle between the Authority and the Commission arose in 1956 when the Commission ordered Central Telephone Company to serve residents in Randolph Telephone Membership Corporation's territory. This battle was thought settled in court when a judge overruled the Commission's orders to Central to enter Randolph TMC's domain. Later, the Commission again sent Central into the co-op's territory, and another court fight loomed until Governor Hodges called in co-op representatives and the Utilities Commission to discuss the problem.

NORTH CAROLINA'S Congressman Carl Durham, chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, has asked Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Lewis L. Strauss for a "more precise definition of the policy objectives in the atomic power development program." His letter to Strauss last month recommended informal meetings between the congressional AEC committee and the Commission members" to explore areas of possible agreement and methods of cooperating in defining objectives and means of implementation" of the program. Rural electric cooperatives throughout the country have charged that AEC policies are designed to block their active participation in the new atomic program, and that the United States is falling behind England and Russia in atomic power development.

SENATOR WILLIAM FULBRIGHT (Arkansas) announced last month that he is opposed to the Administration-sponsored proposal to raise REA interest rates. Fulbright is chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, which has, despite his opposition, scheduled hearings on the proposal early in the next session of Congress. The bill was introduced in Congress by Sen. Homer Capehart (Indiana) and Rep. Edgar Hiestand (California) and was drafted by the Administration. It is also supported by Secretary of Agriculture Benson.

FARM PRICE OU

Hog and broiler prices show up as the weak spots in the 1958 farming picture as viewed by agricultural economists at N. C. State College.

On the stable or brighter side, they see prices for the 1958 flue-cured tobacco crop remaining high. Cotton and peanut prices should be at or near support levels, and beef cattle prices up.

In their annual look ahead at farm costs and prices, the economists say a big pig crop in the spring of 1958 will result in an increase in hog slaughter next fall. This will reduce hog prices below those in the 1957 fall season. In late spring and summer, 1958, prices are expected to be slightly above what they were for the same months of 1957.

Broiler production in 1957 was up about 6 per cent above 1956 in North Carolina and the United States. Prices were down 8 per cent. Production is expected to increase slightly in 1958 and prices may be slightly lower. However, on-truck crating, bulk weighing, production density, low feed cost, bulk feeding, and low processing costs, combined with high quality, will help make more income progress for some areas in 1958 than in previous years, say the economists.

Commercial egg prices should remain higher than a year earlier until September 1958, then drop below 1957 for the final quarter of the year.

Prices for slaughter cattle in 1958 are expected to average higher than for 1957, although prices may fall below the 1957 level during late winter. Feeder prices in the fall of 1958 should show an increase over fall prices in 1957.

Milk prices may be down slightly over the year.

On the field crop side, the economic experts say flue-cured tobacco prices should average well above the support level of 90 per cent of parity in 1958. Reasons for this strong market are the relatively short crop in 1957 and the same acreage for 1958.

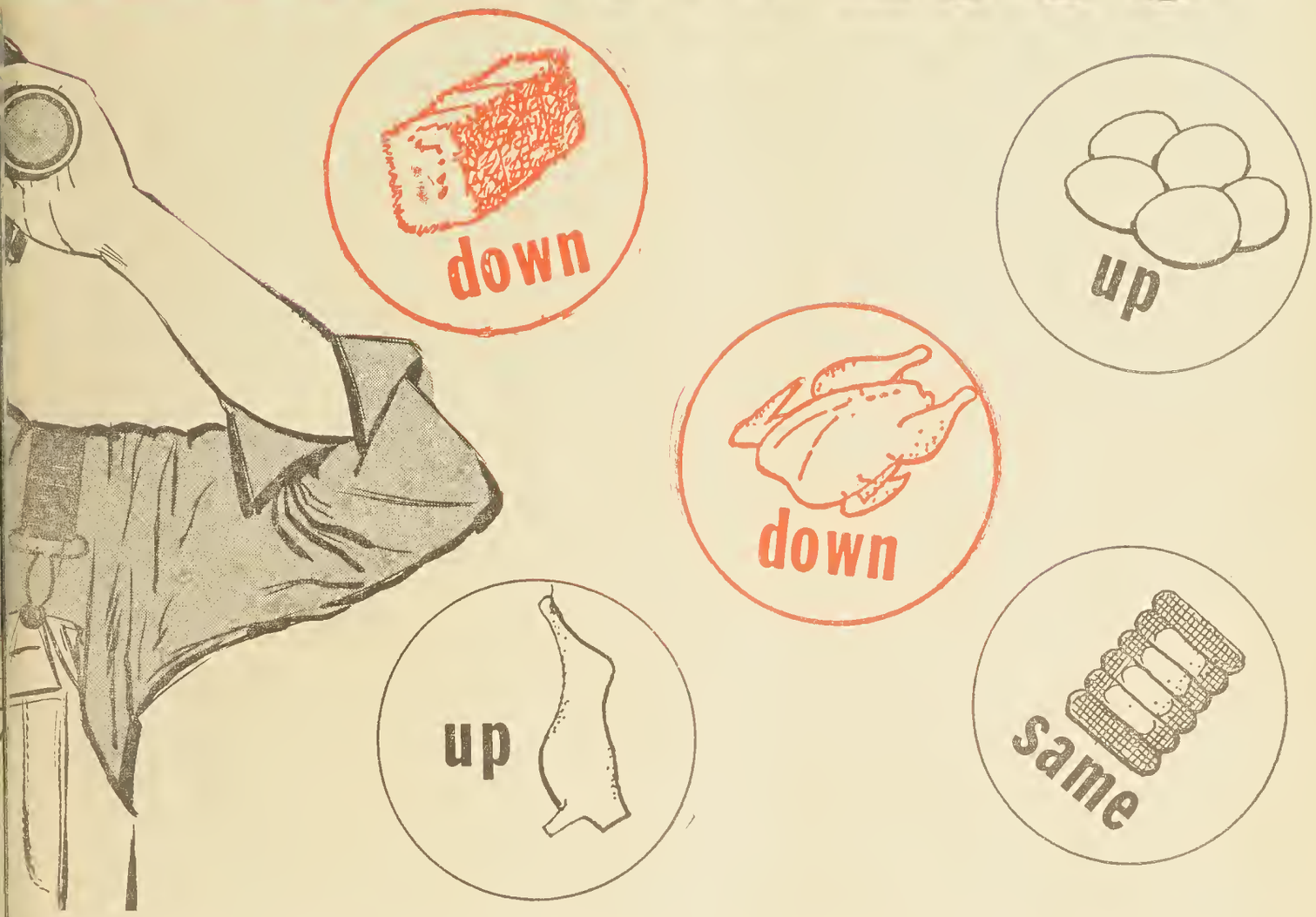
The better grades of cotton are expected to sell above support levels with lower quality going below loan rates. Averaged out, cotton prices next year are expected to be at or near support levels.

The peanut supply situation is quite similar to that of one year ago The economists say the 1958 crop will likely go at only slightly above support levels.

Wheat prices during the coming year are expected to be about the same as in 1957. but prices for feed grains and hay are predicted as slightly lower. Soybean prices are also predicted to be slightly lower in the coming year.

For forest products, the economists see a slight decline for saw timber, but no change for pulpwood and veneer bolts during the coming year.

LOOK FOR 1958



The United States Department of Agriculture paints a farm picture that is little different from last year's. "Prices and incomes are expected to average in 1958 much the same as last year," according to Rex Daly, economist with the Agricultural Marketing Service.

He says the long-run downtrend in number of farms and farmers will probably give those remaining more income in the new year.

Reviewing last year, he said that larger cash receipts from marketing of livestock products offset a decline in crop receipts. Soil Bank payment added about $680 million to gross income, but farmers' production expenses went up also; therefore, their net income in 1957 was only slightly more than in 1956

Gross farm income may increase a little in 1958, with slightly larger marketings and about the same prices. Government payments to farmers may total the same, Daly speculated. Smaller payments are in sight for the acreage reserve and larger payments for the conservation reserve of the Soil Bank.

Farm product prices in 1957 averaged 3 per cent above 1956, reflecting higher prices for livestock products. This level is expected to continue into 1958, Daly believes. In response to smaller marketings, hog prices last year averaged 20 per cent above a year ago. Improved range conditions contributed to a strong demand for feeders and to generally higher cattle prices.

Big supplies of poultry products resulted in sharply lower prices last year. Feed grain prices are also well below 1956. Last year's crops were large and supplies more than ample.

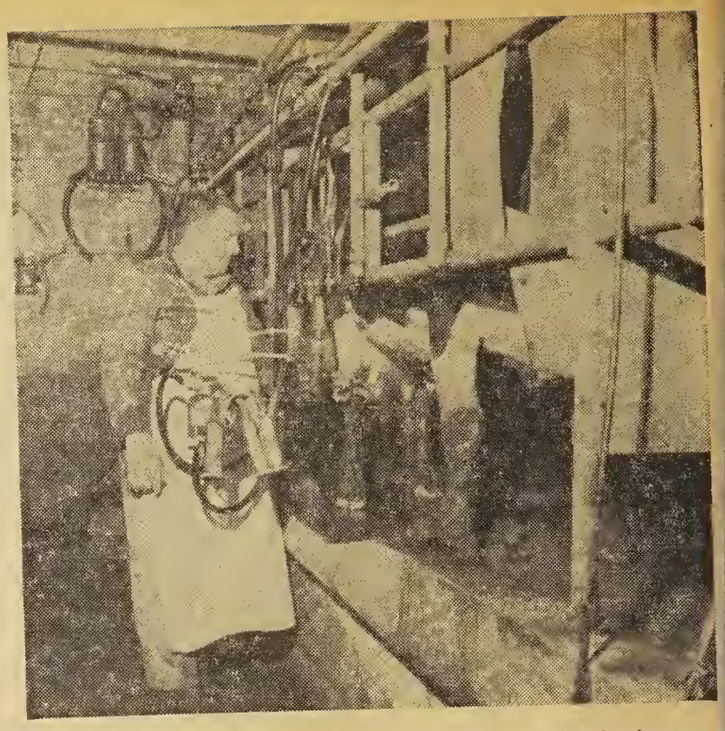
Prices paid by farmers for commodities, interest, taxes, and farm labor in the first three quarters of 1957 were up 4 per cent, the sharpest year-to-year gain since 1951.

Although the index of prices paid by farmers has tended to level off in recent months, according to Daly, some further small increases appear likely, particularly increases due to higher tax and interest costs and possibly higher wage rates. Little change in the relatively stable parity ratio is indicated for 1958, but a further rise in cost rates to producers could lead to some decline.

The domestic market for food and other farm products will reflect the addition of another 3 million consumers as well as high consumer incomes.

The farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar last year approximated the 40-cent average of 1956. Per capita consumption of food in 1957 was down slightly from the previous year, reflecting a reduction in consumption of red meats and some crops.

Dunn farmer saves man-hours decreases silage spillage, releases tractor, doubles milk production with addition of electric equipment



Spray nozzle on hose makes washing easy for Jackson.

By CHARLES L. OVERMAN

An All-Electric Dairy

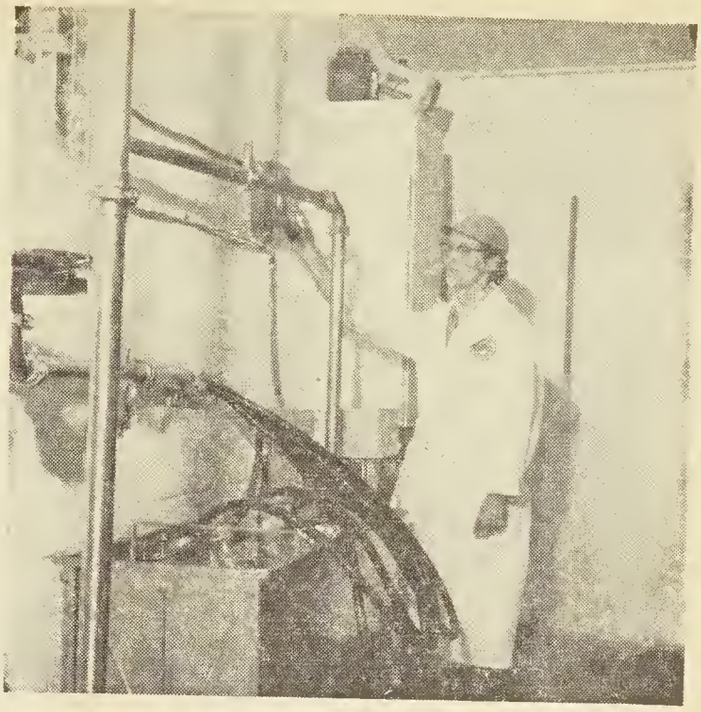
A DAIRYMAN can handle five additional cows, with the same number of men, simply by employing an electric silo unloader and a silage feeder in his operation. These two pieces of equipment, operated merely by the pushing of a button, will make an additional 1½ to 2½ hours of a man's time per day available for more productive uses—more than enough time to care for and milk five extra cows. Translated into dollars, the milk production of these five cows can mean an increase of $450 to $600 in annual income for the dairyman.

Dairyman M. F. Jackson of Route 1, Dunn, and member of South River EMC, feels these two pieces of equipment will do better than the figures show them capable of. Jackson says this about his silage feeder: "We can now feed silage to our 70 cows in about one-fourth the time it took to feed them by hand." To get a true picture of this dairyman's story, one must look back about 18 months when the Jacksons were milking 35 cows with can- type milkers and cooling the milk in a can-type cooler. All silage feeding was done by hand labor.

The Jacksons' milking parlor consisted of 2 milking stalls and the above mentioned milking equipment. This was sufficient to handle the 35 cows but prohibited the expansion of the dairy to handle more cows. The Jacksons (Mrs. Jackson and son Cris are in the enterprise with Mr. Jackson) wanted to expand to the point where they would be milking 100 cows per day.

Careful planning and growth has brought the total number of milking cows to 70 since that time. In the expansion program, the number of milking stalls was increased to 5, a pileline milker with an automatic washer was installed with a 700-gallon bulk milk cooler, and a 110-foot electric silage feeder was installed in the loung

F. B. Keith, South River EMC, Cris Jackson, and feeder.



Mrs. Jackson flips switch to wash milking apparatus.

in barn. The use of efficient electric equipment has enabled the Jackson family to partially reach their goal of 100 cows.

The silage feeding chore alone required approximately one hour, twice a day, of two men's time before the silage feeder was added. One man climbed the silo and threw the silage down into a tractor-drawn trailer from which the second man distributed the silage to the cattle. In addition to the number of man-hours spent each day feeding silage (a total of 4 hours per day) there was a spillage loss of approximately 2 tons of silage per 225-ton silo plus the cost of operating the tractor.

The silage feeder did the following for the Jacksons: (1) One man can now throw down enough silage into the feeder conveyor to feed the 70 cows in 30 minutes; (3) One man was released to help with the increased milking chores created by the additional cows; (3) The tractor was released to do other farm jobs; and, (4) Losses from spillage have been practically eliminated.

Jackson paid $738, including the installations charges, for the 110-foot silage feeder. In terms of time, labor, and tractor operating costs saved with the feeder, it paid for itself in four months. Careful planning at the time of purchase means that the Jacksons can handle their potential 100-cow herd with this same feeder.

With the addition of the new equipment and the increase in number of cows being milked, the Jacksons have doubled their milk production in a little over one year's time. Today, an average of 4,000 pounds of milk is picked up at this dairy farm every two days. When asked how expensive his electric dairy equipment is, in terms of electric power costs, Jackson said, "Our total electric bill, which includes the house and the dairy, is only about $27 per month—that I don't worry about at all."

This family's next steps toward their 100-cow goal include the installation of an automatic silo unloader to bring the silage down from their three 225-ton vertical silos. The unloader will throw the silage directly on the feeder conveyor and save the time of another man. Silage feeding for 100 cows will take only as long as it takes to walk over and push the button that will control the feeding epuipment.

In witnessing the Jackson operation as it now is and in talking with the members of this friendly family, a person cannot help but wonder what their next goal will be once the 100-cow goal has been reached. There is no doubt that there will be another goal which they, as a family, will set for themselves—and reach.

The dairy is by no means the only farming operation of the Jackson S. They farm a total of 300 acres of land. For the dairy alone, they have 60 acres in pasture and 80 acres in corn, cane, and soybean silage. The remaining acreage includes 55 acres of cotton and 16 acres of tobacco plus acreage in feed corn and other crops.

The biggest factor in the entire Jackson operation is finding time to do everything. The dairy functions efficiently and profitably because up-to-date electrical equipment is used. Milking time has been cut with the use of the pipeline milking apparatus. The silage feeder actually releases a man and a tractor for more productive field work in the work-laden summer months, particularly during the tobacco harvesting season.

The Jackson's goal of a 100-cow dairy is well within their reach.

fron

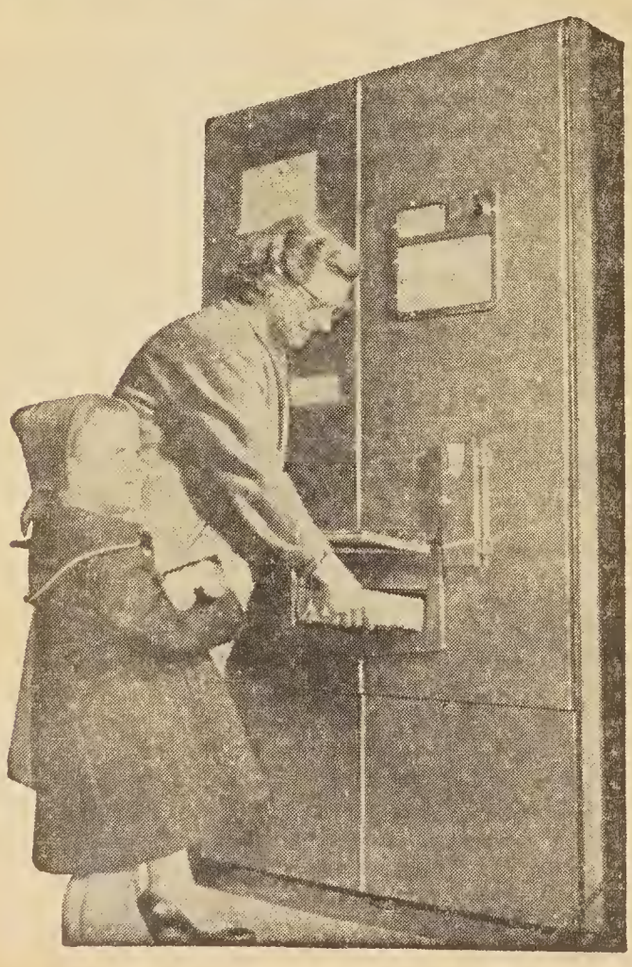
By JOHN COREY

When Allen N. Trask used to grow vegetables and flowers with his brothers in eastern Carolina, he often saw the need for a small crane.

Jobs like ditching, excavating irrigation ponds, laying drainage pipes, and loading logs, were forever popping up. They weren't quite big enough for hiring a commercial machine, yet too time-consuming to be done by hand or through improvised means.

Actually what the farm needed was its own small, truck-mounted crane—an inexpensive machine always on the spot, or easily moved to it.

Trask and one of his midget cranes which are now distributed nationally.



Machine Are Egg

GETTING all of the grocery shopper's dollar is a rarity for most farmers, but not for Heath B. Marsh, who operates a commercial egg farm near Hickory. Between October, 1956 and October, 1957 he sold 17,914 dozen eggs and collected every nickel the customer paid out. How'd he do it?

Marsh got himself a "silent salesman." This marketing marvel works 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and as egg sales go up the "salesman's commission" goes down. And best of all, there's no sales pitch!

Sound confusing? Not at all, Marsh will tell you. You can do the same thing if you have a setup like his. He's simply taking advantage of a new idea in egg marketing that has produced outstanding results in some sections o the country. Marsh is selling his eggs through a vendin machine.

The egg vendor resembles the familiar cold drink ma chine, complete with coin mechanism and refrigeration unit It holds 100 dozen eggs of two sizes.

Marsh installed his vending machine in a neat lookin 12 by 13 foot building set up in his front yard. Included i the building is a grading room, a 50-case capacity refrige ated holding room, a carton storage room and a "garbag

Cabbages to Cranes

Figuring other farmers and small nstruction contractors had similar eds, Trask decided to manufacture idget cranes. In a shop adjoining the nily's vegetable packing warehouse Wrightsboro near Wilmington, nine ars ago he hammered out a pilot odel, serving either as a crane, nchhoe, dragline or clamshell.

To put it together, the farmer-turned-nufacturer used as many standard ustrial parts as possible so when ts became worn out they could be ily replaced anywhere at parts sup-houses.

rask mounted his four-ton lifting ne on a 2½-ton truck chassis. For er, he installed a 134-cubic-inch ndard industrial engine. To gear it, our-speed truck transmission was l.

irst buyer of the midget crane were farming brothers. They liked the hine's mobility. Mounted on a truck, it could do jobs on Trask farms as far as 200 miles apart in a single day.

Small construction outfits appreciated its versatility. As a crane with a 40-foot boom, it lifts four tons and sets steel and concrete joists. As a trench-hoe, it digs to 12-foot depths. As a dragline, its bucket scoops one-third yard.

Contractors also found the midget economical. One company reported a loading of 102 five-yard truckloads of clay by the machine in 8½ hours using less than 12 gallons of gas.

Another outfit used it to install 4,000-gallon gas storage tanks. A builder used the crane's bucket to pour concrete in high places.

The first cranes were assembled in an open yard until Trask swapped a crane with a salvage outfit for the steel structure of an abandoned Dow Chemical plant near Carolina Beach.

The structure was dismantled and transferred 30 miles to Trask's plant. Now it breaks the horizon as another industry on Carolina's rising industrial skyline.

Selling at reasonable price, Trask marketed the crane regionally to construction contractors and farmers. But he couldn't make a ripple in the national market.

A break came last year when Sherman Products, Inc., of Royal Oak, Mich. added Trask's crane to its nationally-distributed line of power diggers, loaders and fork lifts.

The crane's trade-name was dropped from "Midgett" to "Sherman," a tough name for Southerner Trask to swallow. But it's resulted in bigger sales splashes, which help the Southern economic cause. Trask doesn't expect many complaints over the name.

Vending Eggs

By JOE HANCOCK

isposal" room. Convenient parking space is available in ront of the structure.

Just how good a salesman is the vendor? Well, right ow business is booming. Another vendor was added to the sales force" recently, and the two machines are doing a 0-dozen-a-day business. Marsh figures he made an extra ,000 the first year he vended his eggs.

Marsh declares that the best part about marketing rough vendors is convenience—both to the producer and e consumer.

"The biggest reason I bought the machines was to save ne," explains Marsh. The Catawba County poultryman d tried route sales and a self-service market in his base-nt. Business was good and customers were satisfied, t Marsh wasn't. He found he was spending too much ie with his customers and not enough with his flock. w his marketing time is cut to the few minutes it takes keep his machines filled.

'wenty-four hour, seven day-a-week customer service is ig advantage too, Marsh observes. "The customer can ne out any time of day or night to purchase eggs—in hrobes if they want to.

gg vending machines can turn out the same quality egg they receive, and this was a big point in selling Marsh on this method of marketing.

"When you can get a machine that will vend an egg that is refrigerated, and when the egg is refrigerated from the time it is gathered until it is taken from the machine, you can be sure it's a grade A egg," Marsh declares.

However, Marsh cautions that vendors are not made for every farmer. "In the first place, the man with the vendor cannot control the sale of the eggs. You can't be without eggs, you must have a year 'round supply, and you must have facilities not only to produce, but also care for the eggs. And besides all this, you must have a good location and market," emphasizes Marsh.

And what do marketing people think about the egg vendor? Like Marsh, they believe it offers a good opportunity for many poultrymen, but should be bought only by those who can meet the above mentioned requirements.

Clayton Libeau, poultry marketing specialist for the N. C. Agricultural Extension Service, says the poultryman should try to locate his machine where he can move at least two cases of eggs a day. "He can make money by selling fewer, but this amount assures a successful operation," Libeau explains.

The marketing specialist reports there are several makes of vending machines available. They're fully automatic and handle 60 to 100 dozen eggs, dispensed in two or three sizes. Prices range from $1,400 to $1,500, Libeau says.

As to operating costs, Libeau points out that at the rate of two cases a day, machine cost would average about 1½ cents a dozen. As volume increases, its cost would decrease, adds Libeau.

But the wise homemaker knows *All About Knives*

You use nothing in the kitchen more often than a knife. Almost every step in meal making calls for cutting of some kind, be it slicing, peeling, chopping, coring, boning or trimming. But good cooks know you can't do all these operations with just one knife. That's why they have and use a number of knives, each with a blade and shape that has been designed for a specific cutting purpose. They know that the right knife and the right edge make all the difference in the world; food is prepared easier, faster and better.

Proper cutting of meat, for example, allows the juices to remain inside instead of flowing onto the platter. Improper slicing or carving can result in dry, tasteless meat that can only be destined for hash.

Make sure you have the right knife for every cutting purpose. You wouldn't use a vegetable knife to disjoint a chicken and you shouldn't use a paring knife to slice cheese. Every knife has its particular purpose. But how do you know which knife is best for what job?

Use thin-bladed, hollow ground steak knife for hot, cold meats.

BAKERY GOODS—Cutting and slicing the dry texture of bakery goods requires specially designed blades and edges. A scalloped edge design, with dozens of waves ground into the edge, is consistantly superior to the old-fashioned serrated edge, and in many cases, better than the hollow ground edge. This "Waverly edge" knife has been found to be superior on almost all types of baked goods.

Most breads—and angel food an sponge cakes—yielded easily to a Wav erly "bread and cake" knife. Cheese chocolate layer and fruit-filled whippe cream cake, notorious for their slicin difficulty, give up without a whimpe to a hollow ground steak slicer. Fo pies with crusts intact, try the Waverl utility knife.

Best results were achieved on a cu ting board. Not only is cutting cleane and less crumbly this way, but a boar protects the cutting edge of your kni blades and keeps them from harmf abrasion and dulling.

COLD MEATS AND CHEESE—"Co processed meats and cheeses," says expert home economist, "usually c

The Carolin Homemake

EDITED BY REBEKAH RIVERS

best with the hollow-ground edge and thin blade shape. This is because these foods have a condensed form and a high fat content and extra keen edges do the best cutting jobs."

The sharp, hollow ground steak slicer proves most versatile here. Liver sausage, hard salami, bologna and ham loaf (luncheon meat) as well as Muenster, Swiss and solid brick cream cheese cut cleanly and with little effort. Corned beef, being a fatty meat with a grained texture and a quantity of natural liquids, requires a wide bladed, hollow ground knife—such as a roast slicer—for straighter, more even cutting.

RAW MEATS AND POULTRY—Meat grain may be best visualized as bunches of tiny, closely grouped tubes, each brimming with savory juices. When the meat is cut with the grain, the slices will consist of these tubes, side by side—in short, chewy or tough. Obviously, then, large slices or cuts of meat should be cut *cross* grain.

When disjointing poultry or removing bones from raw meats, be sure to use a boning knife with the large handle and short blade.

For a roasting chicken, pork loin roast, leg of lamb and veal roast, the large-bladed roast slicer was found best. Roast beef can be sliced satisfactorily with both the hollow ground roast slicer and large Waverly edge roast slicer. However, the e"edge" is given to the hollow ground roast slicer because of slightly cleaner cut.

Chicken livers and gizzards, very smoothly textured, are extremely dense and sometimes difficult to cut. Yet a smooth, clean cut is desirable. Hollow-ground blades are good for this cut.

Ham slicing is exacting. Cuts must be even and completely parallel. A "ham slicer" is suggested for removing slices before cooking or baking. Boning before cooking is most easily done with a keenly pointed, narrow blade boning knife.

COOKED MEATS—Most cooked meats should also be cut across the grain, both for tenderness of meat and retention of natural juices. Very tender cuts of meats or specially treated meats are often cut partly with and partly against the grain. This is for appearance only; a Virginia ham, for instance, is cut in this manner to allow the carver to serve large thin slices. Leg of lamb, pork loin roast, baked ham, veal roast, roast beef and standing rib roast behave best under a roast slicer. A steak slicer will take care of

(Continued on Page 24

An Ounce of Prevention

can add years of service to Christmas appliances

THOSE wonderful new appliances you got for Christmas can serve you efficiently for many, many years—if you use and care for them properly. All of them probably came with detailed instructions from the manufacturer. Use those instructions.

And here are a few added tips to supplement the instructions which came with your appliances:

There are nine basic rules to make those appliances last longer:

(1) Guard your appliances against falls. (2) Clean them. (3) Guard against overheating. (4) Connect appliances at convenient outlets. (5) Keep cords from kinks and grease. (6) Disconnect the appliance when you're through using it—not later. Disconnect from outlet first.

(7) Pull on the plug, not the cord, when disconnecting appliances. (8) Check regularly for loose connections. (9) Follow the directions that come with the appliance. If there are none, write to the manufacturer.

Guard appliances against falls by making sure that cords are not in anyone's way. Avoid placing an appliance on a narrow window ledge. It's likely to be knocked off when the window is closed. Keep wood or composition handles on appliances fastened tightly.

Store small appliances where you can get them easily. Never use them on the drainboard of your sink. Wet hands, wet terminals, moisture in the inside wiring or in cords invite injury to yourself—damage to the equipment.

Protect appliances from dust, oil, food acids, and other substances which may injure them. Clean equipment after using. Wipe spilled food immediately, using a dry cloth or paper on hot surfaces. When the equipment has cooled, clean with a soapy cloth, rinse with a cloth wrung out in clear water, then dry with a soft, clean cloth or towel. Do not scratch, scrape or use harsh cleaning powders. Whiting can be used to remove moist spots. Never put a heating element in water.

CLEANING THE COFFEE MAKER. Do not risk damage to the heating element, bowl or other parts of your coffee maker by letting it boil dry (of course, in some automatic coffeemakers, you don't have to worry too much about this, as they automatically turn off). Wash and rinse metal containers after using. Clean valves, spouts, and tubes with a stiff brush. Occasionally dissolve a tablespoon of soda in two or three cups of water and boil in the coffee maker to remove odor and any oil which may have adhered to the metal. Wash glass coffee makers with warm, soapy water and rinse. If scouring is necessary, use dry baking soda or whiting; avoid harsh abrasives. Rinse the filter cloth after each use (if there is a filter cloth with your coffee maker). Air your coffee making equipment between usings.

Carolina Kitchens

Mrs. Matt Thompson (Four-County EMC) sends along the first entry for your "Carolina Farmer Recipe File." Just clip along the dotted lines, paste on the back of paste board, stick it in your cookbook or card file, and you'll have Mrs. Thompson's favorite recipe for use whenever you need it.

And here's what this homemaker says about her yummy-sounding Cheese Crusted Hamburger Pie: "This is a delicious dish for any man's stomach and we serve it quite often in our home. I'm not sure how many it will serve, but I believe 6 will be a good number, if the family has a healthy appetite."

Each month the *Carolina Farmer* will print a favorite recipe of some rural homemaker, and, if possible, run a picture of the lady with her recipe. If you would like to submit some of your favorite recipes, send them along, together with a snapshot of yourself to: *Carolina Farmer, Homemaking Section, Box 1699, Raleigh.* With the letter, send the following information about yourself: (1) Name and address. (2) Name of Electric Membership Corporation. (3) Size of your family.

CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE FILE

Submitted by: MRS. MATT THOMPSON

Rt. 1, Faison, N. C.

CHEESE CRUSTED HAMBURGER PIE

(Approximately 6 servings)

1 lb. ground beef
3 tablespoons fat
1 bud garlic (or onion)
2 tablespoons chopped green pepper
fll cup flour
1 teaspoon salt
2½ cups tomato juice
½ cup Worcestershire sauce
½ cup chopped celery
cheese pastry

Fry garlic or onion slowly in fat about 5 minutes. Then remove and discard garlic. Add ground beef and green pepper. Brown well. Stir in flour and salt. Add tomato juice and cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Stir in celery and Worcestershire sauce. Pour into an 8-inch baking dish or 9-inch pyrex pie plate. Top with Cheese Pastry. Bake after crust is added.

CHEESE PASTRY

1½ cups flour (sifted)
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup shortening
3 tablespoons cold water
¾ cup grated American cheese

Sift flour and salt. Cut in shortening until crumbly. Add cheese and sprinkle water over. Mix lightly. Roll about ¼th inch thick. Cut into 8-inch square or 9-inch round and cover hamburger mixture. Cut remaining pastry into strips ½-inch wide and arrange lattice style on top of pastry square or round. Bake 400° degrees, about 30 minutes.

Over The Lines with Becky

A New Year and doubled efficiency—

Never a new year rolls around but what a world full of women resolve to improve their homemaking practices, thereby increasing their efficiency and adding to their leisure time.

For 1958, here are a few efficiency ideas you can put into practice. They have been gathered from homemakers all over the nation, and have recently been published, along with hundreds of others, in book form. We think you'll find them helpful.

- You can save time frying bacon by crisscrossing the slices and turning them all at once with a pancake turner. Cooks more at a time, too.
- Use a cigarette lighter to singe pinfeathers left on dressed poultry. Result is neater, safer, quicker.
- Everybody's hamburger will be the same size if you measure meat with an ice-cream scoop.
- To remove fat from soup (and from yourself), dip an ice cube wrapped in piece of clean cloth into soup. Fat congeals quickly on a cold surface.
- Why not do the whole week's chopping at one time? Store chopped parsley, peppers, onions, celery, nuts in refrigerator, each in an individually labeled jar.
- Make your own "olive" oil. Soak four large olives (unstuffed) in cup of salad oil, keeping in tightly covered jar, in the refrigerator for a week.
- The tops of carrots, beets, turnips and parsnips should be cut off before the vegetables are stored. The tops draw the moisture and food value from the roots leaving them wilted and limp.

Free Pattern

A metallic, modern note in crochet—popcorn stitched pyramids of metallic thread give a modern, solid look to this crocheted doily. Starched border ruffle adds smart light touch. Send STAMPED, SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE to: Carolina Homemaker, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

Spring - in - January Fashion

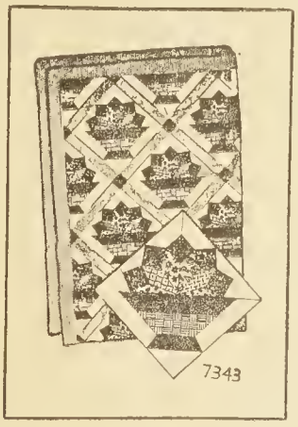
4841—Stunning Topper for a wool or corduroy fabric. Few pattern parts; easiest sewing with our Printed Pattern. Misses' Sizes 12-20; 40, 42. Size 16 takes 2⅛ yards 54-inch fabric.

4843 — Classic style for the half-sizer. Favorite 6-gore skirt, roomy pockets. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½-26½. Size 16½ takes 3¾ yards 35-inch fabric.

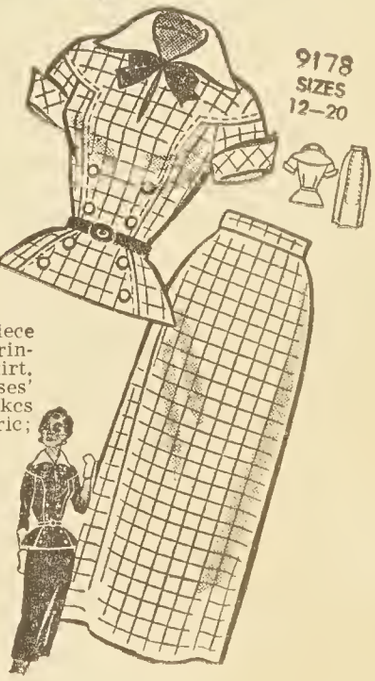
4586 — Sew two pretty dresses from this ONE Printed Pattern. Summer dress doubles as a jumper and there's a cute collared style, too. Child's Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Size 6 summer dress takes 2½ yds. 35-inch.

9382 — Novel scoop neckline, lovely soft silhouette. Perfect fit for the half-sizer with our easy-to-cut, easy to sew Printed Pattern. Half Sizes 14½-24½. Size 16½ takes 3⅞ yards 35-inch fabric.

NEEDLE NOVELTIES



7272. Charming serving style decorated with old-fashioned girls in simple embroidery stitches. Appliqued bonnets form pockets. Transfer, directions for 17-inch long apron. *7343.* Gay flower-basket quilt to piece from those scraps you've been saving. Just one block makes a smart pillow cover. Chart, directions, pattern of patches. Yardage requirements for single and double beds. *Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH pattern to: The Carolina Farmer, 243, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Add FIVE CENTS for EACH pattern for First Class Mailing. Send additional 25c for Needlework Catalogue.*



9178—Stunning two-piece dress with graceful princess bodice; slim skirt. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12-20. Size 16 takes 4⅛ yards 35-inch fabric; ½ yard contrast.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins, no stamps, please) for EACH DRESS pattern to: The CAROLINA FARMER, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add FIVE CENTS for EACH PATTERN for First Class mailing.

Rural Exchange

RATES: 10c PER WORD CASH WITH ORDER. NO STAMPS. MINIMUM AD—$2.00

● OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

STAMPED LINENS FOR EMBROIDERY OR PAINTING. Buy direct from manufacturer and save. Send for FREE catalog. MERRIBEE, 16 West 19th St., Dept. 586, New York 11, N. Y.

$200 MONTHLY POSSIBLE, Sewing Babywear! Fast, easy, big demand! No house selling! Send stamped, addressed envelope. "Cuties," Warsaw 160, Indiana.

CHURCHES LODGES, CLUBS & ORGANIZATIONS RAISE MONEY EASILY selling Frazier's High Quality Vanilla and Lemon Flavor for Home Use. We ship on credit and give you time to sell before paying. Liberal Profits. Frazier Extract Company, Box 1132, Winston-Salem, N. C.

WIVES. Increase your family income sewing babywear for stores. Write Tiny-Tot, Gallipolis 72, Ohio.

$200 MONTHLY REPORTED, addressing envelopes, from mailing lists at home. Revealing method, only 25c! Economy, Box 2580-N, Greensboro, N. C.

SEW APRONS at home for stores. Easy, profitable home self-employment. Write: ADCO, Bastrop, Louisiana.

EARN GOOD MONEY mailing post cards. Write: Standard Sales Service Mountain View CF-1, Oklahoma.

$500 FOR YOUR child's photo, if used for advertising. Send photo for approval. Returned promptly. ADVERTISERS, 6000-CNS Sunset, Hollywood 28, California.

CUCKOO CLOCK

from GERMAN BLACK FOREST

Now only $3.95

postpaid . duty-free

Shipped Direct To You from EUROPE

This low price possible only through our unique direct import plan. Genuine German CUCKOO CLOCK with weight and pendulum movement. Excellent timekeeper. Cuckoos cheerily every quarter hour in clear pleasing voice. HAND CARVED in traditional design by famous Black Forest wood carvers. Antique walnut finish. Perfect for den, bedroom, alcove, child's room or kitchen. Shipped direct from Free Europe in export packing with strange foreign stamps. Order as gifts, too, each shipped direct. (Not more than one addressed to the same person.) Send only $3.95 for each. No C.O.D.'s. Postman collects 15c foreign package charge which can't be prepaid. Satisfaction-or-money-back guarantee.

ED LURIE, *DEPT. CF*

67 Warren St., Roxbury, Massachusetts

● BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MAKE MONEY addressing envelopes, postcards, for advertisers at home! Full or sparetime. Explanatory literature, free! Cove, Box 1524, Greensboro, N. C.

CASH FROM SAWDUST (112 uses). Tin-Cans (63 uses). Newspapers (27 uses). Instructions 50c each. All three $1.00. Charles Company, 12-NXM, Norwood, Ohio. MINK raising information free. Complete. Lake Superior Mink Farm, Superior E. E., Wisconsin.

● SCHOOLS

LEARN AUCTIONEERING. Terms soon. 24 Years World's Largest School. G.I. Approved. Free Catalog. REISCH AUCTION, Mason City C, Iowa.

● WANT TO BUY

POEMS WANTED FOR NEW SONGS. Send poems for free examination. Immediate consideration. SONGCRAFTERS, Lyric Dept., 2724 Arcade Station, Nashville, Tennessee.

DO YOU HAVE AN old auto, motorcycle, truck, steam tractor, or old N. C. license tags stored away? Highest prices paid for early models. Write price wanted to J. J. Malpass, Burgaw, N. C.

● POULTRY

C. O. D. SPECIAL! Finest Assorted Heavy Breeds $5.95 per 100. (Positively No Leghorns). First Quality Heavy Breeds guaranteed Straight Run $7.95—100. Deluxe Laying Strain New Hampshires, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks White Rocks, Wyandottes, Rockcrosses your choice Straight Run $10.95—100. Heavy Breed Pullets $18.95—100—wonderful layers. Famous strain White Leghorn (LARGE ENGLISH TYPE) Pullets $26.95—100, Straight Run $10.95—100. Live Delivery Guaranteed. Bloodtested. Super-Quality. Ruby Chicks, Dept. NCRA1, Norfolk, Virginia.

● FOR SALE

RESTORE ALL broken items to their former beauty and usefulness with Leech Fluid cements and glues. Complete stock carried by State Distributor. Order shipped promptly. Send orders to A. R. Sales Company, Box 1634, Raleigh, N. C. Telephone TEmple 2-8729.

MAILBOX NAMEPLATES, any lettering. Aluminum house number. $1—Reflective. Free Catalog. MOORE SALES, 14008 Tacoma Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

SUBSCRIBE TO GOVERNMENT SURPLUS WEEKLY. Lists all sales. Buy Jeeps, Tractors, etc. direct from Government. Next 10 issues $2.00. Government Surplus, Paxton, Illinois.

MR. FARMER. National minerals plus New Antibiotic Bacitracin will keep your live stock healthier. Gain more pounds with less feed. Ask dealer or order direct. Free folder on Minerals and Antibiotics. National Hog Medicine Company, Box 1634, Raleigh, N. C. Telephone TEmple 2-8729.

all about knives

(Continued from Page 21)

your roast chicken nicely, while turkey is more amenable to the thin ham slicer.

UNCOOKED VEGETABLES—A necessary staple of any balanced diet, vegetables should be prepared with appetite appeal. And the right knife can play an important role in assuring you that junior gets his fair share of vitamins.

Because of the wide assortment of vegetable textures and shapes, you'll need several knives in your cutlery library. The sabatier-like French Cook's knife (hollow ground)—either 6" or 8"—is a must—for chopping and dicing carrots, green peppers, celery, asparagus, green onions, scallions, green beans, wax beans, corn on the cob, cabbage, onions and squash. A pointed-tip paring knife goes without saying for peeling cucumbers, carrots and onions. A Waverly tomato knife does the job on cucumbers and tomatoes. Excellent for "curling" carrots, too. And a fruit and vegetable knife—slightly heavier and larger than the paring knife—is the thing for removing kernels from corn on the cob.

FRESH FRUIT—As in the case of meats, the correct preparation of fruit insures retention of natural flavor and liquids. A sharp, hollow-ground knife like the rounded-point paring knife gives the best all-around performance on fresh fruits and melons. For fibrous fruits (apples, lemons), the Waverly edge blade is preferred.

The above should give you a good idea of what the modern housewife needs in the way of knives. Note the gaps in your present collection—and fill them. An investment in adequate cutlery now will pay future dividends of less toil for you, better tasting meals for your family.

But even when you have your full complement of knives, it's up to you to keep them in good working order. The Waverly edge only needs sharpening from year to year, while hollow ground blades require somewhat more attention.

SOUTHERN ENGINEERING COMPANY

ARCHITECTS — ENGINEERS

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

WAITING IT OUT

In the maternity ward waiting room of a small hospital a young man chain-smoked, paced the narrow corridor, and stared in sheer disbelief at a slightly older man who waited unconcerned.

"The doc fill you full of tranqilizers?" he asked the calm one.

"Nope, but there's no reason for me to get excited."

Just then three nurses came down the hall, each carrying a tiny infant to show the older man. "Triplets!" yelled the jittery father-tobe. "Boy, you'll blow your top now."

"Look, friend," explained the calm one. "I'm just a relative down here to get the news for the family. We've got the father at home in a strait-jacket."

* * *

GOING UP?

A certain oil company has five floors which are reached by a self-service elevator. One particular day, a handsome company salesman just in from the field was making himself useful by asking the passengers their floors and pushing the buttons. At the second floor a pretty young stenographer got on but didn't indicate what floor she wanted. So he said, "Are you getting off at five?"

She flashed a big smile. "No, but I'll be through at 5:30."

"Don't be silly. He'll be delighted to come and pull your car out of the ditch."

Hale!

GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE

The attorney for the complainant in the divorce case put his client on the stand.

"Now as I understand it," he said sympathetically, "every night when you returned from work, instead of finding your wife alone and waiting for you, you found a different man hiding in the closet?"

"Yes—that's right."

"And this, of course, caused you untold anguish and unhappiness, did it not?"

"Why sure!" came the hurt reply. "I never had any room to hang my clothes!"

MAYBE—MAYBE NOT

The lovely young actress had a tummy ache, so she visited her physician. Completing his examination, he told her she must undergo an appendectomy.

"Oh, doctor," the beauty pleaded, "will the scar show?"

"Young woman," he said sharply, "That's entirely up to you."

* * *

OLD GLORY

A city woman asked the farmer what would be good to plant in a spot that received no rain because it was under the eaves, got too much late afternoon sun, and had rocky soil.

"Lady," he answered, "how about a nice flagpole?"

* * *

SHIPWRECKED

Two shipwreck survivors had lived on the uninhabited island for ten years without contact with the outside world. Then one day a new, giant-size Coca-Cola bottle washed ashore.

"Good gosh!" exclaimed one, eying the bottle in horror. "We've shrunk!"

* * *

HENPECKED

The two women had just been introduced at a party.

"And what does your husband do?"
"Why, he does what I tell him to!"

"See here, Charlie,—I think it's high time you told your mother that you're married!"

"Hello? . . . Acme Bakery?"

EDITORIALS

Price-Fixing

Bill Crisp, who may well be North Carolina's most outspoken advocate of competitive free enterprise, spoke once too often and to the wrong competitor the other day.

We were down east attending a rural electric co-op annual meeting, and partaking of the good home-cooked food offered at bargain prices by various church circles and home demonstration clubs.

One booth was advertising chocolate pie at 10 cents, and had quite a crowd around it. Bill was in line ahead of us, and he sampled the pie, complimented the cook extravagantly, and informed her that a competitor down the way was selling pie at 15 cents.

The good ladies huddled quickly, and before we could get served, advanced their price to meet the competition's. A few minutes later the crowd had been redistributed pretty evenly, the ladies in our booth, with time on their hands, were chatting happily, and we were hunting for a five-cent cup of coffee.

Bi-partisan

Not long ago it was our good fortune to spend an afternoon talking with Leland Olds, a man who has helped carry the public's fight for resource conservation since Woodrow Wilson's time.

He spoke hopefully of a new, bi-partisan progressive movement, which would remove the stigma of party politics from conservation bills.

According to Mr. Olds, the good resource legislation we now have was passed only because conservation-minded administrations were able to call on a strong bloc of congressmen from both parties to push it through. In recent years, that bloc has been considerably weakened. We hope with Mr. Olds that it will soon be revived.

1 KWH

Ever wonder what one kilowatt hour of electricity will do? We didn't either until we read the other day that it will:

Pump 1,000 gallons of water from a well, milk 30 cows, heat five gallons of water, grind 200 bushels of grain, run a tool grinder for four hours, shell 30 bushels of corn, cool 10 gallons of milk, or cut one ton of silage and elevate it into a 30-foot silo.

"Whew! At First I Thought It Was Sent Up By One Of The Other Services"

TARHEEL VIEWS

By William T. Crisp

A friend of mine recently bemoaned the fact that the husband of the next generation will he unable to compare his wife's cooking with mother's. The reason for this sad development is quite obvious, my friend said. By the end of the next generation all of the mothers, all of their lives, will have cooked the same way the daughters-in-law do—out of cans and frozen food packages.

Sad as this development may sound, it need not be so. For instance:

Percy L. Saunders of Reidsville has taken his mother's secret recipe for Brunswick stew and made the delicious result available to everyone—through a large-scale, home-organized canning operation. Not only that, but Percy is making a good living at it. This little success story has two aspects worthy of careful note in North Carolina:

First, my bemoaning friend may have been only half right. The next generation of husbands may not be able to taste their own mothers' cooking, but that doesn't mean they won't be able to partake of the tasty dishes concocted by *someone's* mother.

Second, there must be literally hundreds of potential Percy Saunders-plus-mother combinations in North Carolina—women with unique, still-secret recipes for fast disappearing dishes, and sons with gumption enough to preserve and distribute them through enterprising, money-making ideas.

In a time of increasing agricultural woes, Percy Saunders makes a lot of sense. He recognized a need for something that the present market just didn't provide. He met that need by combining his mother's talents with his own—in their own home town, preparing for a local market, and using local products and labor to deliver the finished goods.

Everything that Saunders needed—except perhaps the cans and canning machinery—was available in his own community. The know-how, the financing, the labor, the raw material, the market—and certainly the good will—were all "home grown."

Perhaps my friend need not be too gloomy after all. Perhaps Saunders and his kind throughout the state will bring home cooking to the table of every man in the future—even if it does arrive in a can.

their ad →

(reproduced from TIME magazine, July 22, 1957)

AN *UNBIASED* OPINION

Would you call this fair play?

Number 5 has to take the *high* hurdles—number 3 gets by with the *low*. Would you call *this* a fair race?

Hardly—but you and most people face that same kind of unfairness every day as far as your taxes are concerned. Here's how:

Part of every dollar you pay for electricity goes for taxes. But a strange twist in federal laws exempts several million American families and businesses from paying all the taxes in their electric bills that you pay in yours. These are the people who get their electricity from federal government electric systems. Like runner number 3, they enjoy *lower* tax hurdles while you strain over the *high* ones.

This kind of tax favoritism is a far cry from American standards of fair play. That's why we believe it should be made widely known and given critical study.

America's Independent Electric Light and Power Companies*

*Company names on request through this magazine

TIME, JULY 22, 1957

(Reprinted from the Denver Post)

Brainwashers

Senator Kefauver (Dem.) of Tennessee has taken hold of a live-wire issue. We hope he hangs on until the country is shocked by the efforts of utility companies to pass on to taxpayers a large part of the cost incurred by the companies in lobbying for legislation which would enrich them at the expense of consumers.

An outfit known as the National Association of Electric Companies for several years has been running advertisements in slick paper magazines based on the theme that public power projects are "socialistic" and should be legislated out of existence.

"Much of this advertising," Senator Kefauver says "is false and misleading." The advertisements we have seen bear out the senator's appraisal.

However, Senator Kefauver's main point is not the counterfeit nature of the advertising but the impropriety of permitting the electric companies to charge off the cost of this advertising for income tax purposes as a business expense.

If electric companies want to try to persuade the American public to stop government-built power systems, the companies at least should be required to pay the cost of that kind of propaganda out of their own profits.

When these costs are charged as business expense, the effect is to put approximately half the cost of the utilities' brainwashing campaign on the U.S. Treasury—which means to the general taxpayers.

In other words, John Q. Public pays for lobbying which, if successful, would have the effect of raising John's monthly electric bill. This is like requiring a boy to go out and cut a stick so you can beat him with it.

If we listened to the private utility firms which stand around shouting "socialism," our farms and towns would languish for want of water, industrial growth would be hampered by lack of power and our whole economy would suffer.

That's why this "socialism" propaganda doesn't make any sense to us or to the people of the Pacific northwest, the people of the Tennessee Valley and the people in other public power areas.

If it is "socialism" to build with public money the projects which are necessary to our economic destiny but which private industry cannot build, then what the utility companies call "socialism" is indispensable to national development and the utilities themselves should wake up and realize it instead of playing the part of mischief makers.

TIMER
turns oven on and off *automatically*

New easy-to-set timer starts oven, cooks dinner, stops oven while you're busy or away. It's a Minute Timer, too, with buzzer to signal periods from one to sixty minutes.

ON BEAUTIFUL NEW
RANGES

SPACIOUS
23 INCH
MASTER OVEN

Holds 4 cake layers on one shelf. Big roasting pans slide in and out without turning lengthwise.

Airliner, Model J-404

*DISTRIBUTORS RECOMMENDED SPECIAL RETAIL PRICE

COMPARE AT
$259.95

ONLY
$219.95*

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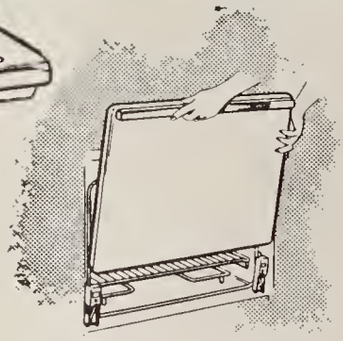

OVEN DOOR LIFTS OFF!

Makes oven cleaning easy! No more bending or stretching over a door. Door goes back on easily, locks in place.

All these luxury features

- Removable Oven Door
- Oven Floodlight
- Focused Heat Broiler
- Enclosed Bake and Broil Units—no open coils
- Three Storage Drawers
- Extra Hi-Speed 2600-watt Calrod® Surface Unit
- Pushbutton Controls
- Fluorescent Surface Light
- "No-Drip" Cooktop
- Two Appliance Outlets

LIVE BETTER ELECTRICALLY

SEE YOUR NEAREST G-E DEALER

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